

# Elections to Be Held Tuesday in States of the Union Except Maine

## MANY GOVERNORS WILL BE ELECTED

Executives of Twenty-Nine States Will Be Chosen at Polls Tuesday.

## HEADS ALREADY CHOSEN IN ARKANSAS AND MAINE

Balloting in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio to Attract Most Attention.



GOV. GLYNN.

Governors will be elected in twenty-nine states Tuesday. These states are Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.



CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

crat, was elected Governor of Maine, also in September.

The gubernatorial elections which are attracting the most attention throughout the country are those in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California. In New York Gov. Martin Glynn, the democratic nominee, and Charles S. Whitman, republican, are conducting whirlwind campaigns. The progressive nominee is Frederick M. Davenport.

### Nominees in Various States.

The nominees for governor in the various states where elections are to be held are as follows:

Alabama—Charles Henderson, democrat; John B. Shields, republican; E. H.



REPRESENTATIVE FRANK B. WILLIS.

Cross, progressive; W. C. Swain, socialist.

Arizona—George W. P. Hunt, democrat; Ralph Cameron, republican; George Young, progressive; J. R. Barnett, socialist.

California—John B. Curtin, democrat; John D. Fredericks, republican; Hiram Johnson, progressive; Noble A. Richardson, socialist; Clinton P. Moore, prohibition.

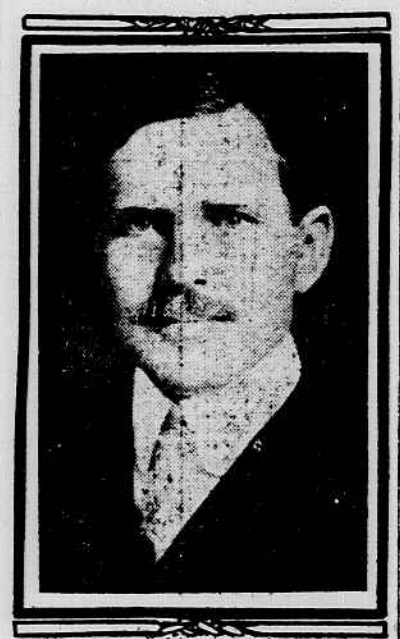
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson,

democrat; George A. Carlson, republican; E. P. Costigan, progressive; A. Marjory R. Patterson, progressive; S. Griffin, prohibition; Charles B. Wells, socialist-labor.

Connecticut—Lyman T. Tinger, democrat; Marcus H. Holcombe, republican; Willard C. Fisher, progressive; Samuel F. Beardsley, socialist; Duane S. Griffin, prohibition; Charles B. Wells, socialist-labor.

Georgia—Nat E. Harris, democrat; no other tickets in field.

Idaho—Moses Alexander, democrat; John M. Haines, republican; Hugh E.



JAMES R. GARFIELD.

McElroy, progressive; L. A. Coblenz, socialist; E. R. Headley, prohibition.

Iowa—John T. Hamilton, democrat; George W. Clarke, republican; George C. White, progressive; Oliver C. Wilson, socialist.

Kansas—George H. Hodges, democrat; Arthur Capper, republican; Henry J. Allen, progressive; Milo M. Mitchell, socialist; Blane C. Bond, prohibition; J. B. Billard, independent.

Massachusetts—David I. Walsh, democrat; Samuel W. McCall, republican; Joseph Walker, progressive; George C. Evans, prohibition; S. C. Roberts, socialist; Arthur E. Reimer, socialist-labor.

Michigan—Woodbridge N. Ferris, democrat; Charles S. Osborn, republican; Hugh T. Halbert, progressive; Tom J. Lewis, socialist; Willis C. Calderwood, prohibition.

Minnesota—John H. Morehead, democrat; R. Beecher Howell, republican; H. E. Sackett, progressive; George C. Hibition; John H. Morehead, people's independent.

Nevada—Emmet Boyle, democrat; Tasker L. Odgie, republican; no progressive nominee; W. A. Morgan, socialist.

New Hampshire—Albert W. Noone, democrat; Roland H. Spaulding, republican; Henry D. Allison, progressive; John P. Burke, socialist; Rev. Dr. Alva H. Morrill, prohibition.

New York—Martin H. Glynn, democrat; Charles S. Whitman, republican; Frederick M. Davenport, progressive; Gustave A. Strebel, socialist; William Sulzer, prohibition; Martin H. Glynn, independence league; William Sulzer, American.

North Dakota—O. H. Helstrom, democrat; Louis B. Hanna, republican; H. E. Aaker, progressive; J. Arthur Williams, socialist.

Ohio—James M. Cox, democrat; Frank B. Willis, republican; James R. Garfield, progressive; Scott Wilkins, socialist.

Oklahoma—R. L. Williams, democrat; John Fields, republican; J. P. Hickam, progressive; Fred W. Holt, socialist.

Oregon—C. J. Smith, democrat; Withcombe, republican; P. M. Gill, progressive; W. J. Smith, socialist; Will E. Parry, non-partisan; W. S. U'ren, independent.

Pennsylvania—Vance C. McCormick, democrat; Martin G. Brumbaugh, republican; Joseph B. Allen, socialist; Matthew H. Stevenson, prohibition; William C. McCormick, progressive; Draper Lewis, Roosevelt-progressive; Martin C. Brumbaugh, keystone; Charles N. Brumm, bull moose; Caleb Harrison, industrial party.

Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn, democrat; R. Livingston Beckman, republican.

North Dakota—O. H. Helstrom, democrat; Louis B. Hanna, republican; H. E. Aaker, progressive; J. Arthur Williams, socialist.

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JAMES M. COX.

ican: Fred D. Thompson, progressive; Ernest L. Merry, prohibition; Edward W. Thorne, socialist; Peter McDermott, socialist-labor.

### R. I. Manning Is Unopposed.

South Carolina—Richard I. Manning, democrat; no other nominees.

South Dakota—J. W. McCarter, democrat; Frank M. Byrne, republican; John C. Knapp, socialist; O. K. Thompson, prohibition.

Tennessee—Thomas C. Rye, democrat; Ben W. Hooper, republican and fusion candidate.

Texas—James E. Ferguson, democrat; John W. Philp, republican; F. M. Etheridge, progressive.

Vermont—Harland B. Howe, democrat; Charles W. Gates, republican; Dr. W. R. Aldrich, progressive; Dr. W. R. Aldrich, socialist; Charles F. Smith, prohibition.

Wisconsin—John C. Karel, democrat; Emanuel L. Philipp, republican; David W. Emerson, prohibition; Oscar Ameringer, social democratic; John Vierthaler, socialist-labor.

Wyoming—R. B. Kendrick, democrat; H. S. Ridgely, republican; J. B. Kendrick, progressive; P. J. Paulson, socialist.

South Carolina—Richard I. Manning, democrat; no other nominees.

South Dakota—J. W. McCarter, democrat; Frank M. Byrne, republican; John C. Knapp, socialist; O. K. Thompson, prohibition.

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## WOMEN ACTIVE IN PRESENT CAMPAIGN

Seven States to Vote on Amendments Granting the Ballot.

## WAGING FIGHT IN NINE TO DEFEAT DEMOCRATS

Congressional Union's Work Against Opponents Seeking Re-Election to Congress a Feature.

Women are taking a more important part in the present campaign than in any hitherto in the history of the country. In seven states amendments to the state constitutions granting the ballot to women will be voted upon.

In nine states, the states where women have the ballot already, there is being waged a hot campaign by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to defeat all the democratic candidates for Congress, on the ground that the democratic administration has been unfriendly to suffrage.

The seven states in which constitutional amendments allowing women to vote will be voted upon are Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio and South Dakota.

The nine states in which the women already vote, and where they are being urged not to vote for democratic candidates, are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The women are very hopeful that constitutional amendments granting them suffrage will be carried in Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio and South Dakota, and believe they have a chance in Montana. In Missouri and North Dakota the outlook is said not to be so good.

### Protest From the Democrats.

When the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage announced a few weeks ago from its headquarters here in Washington that it intended to wage a fight against all democratic candidates for Congress in the states where the women now vote, the announcement was met with a smile from some of the democratic organizations in those states.

But since the women got into action the Democrats have ceased to smile and they and the democratic press are emitting loud wails of protest. They insist that the action of the women is all a part of a republican plot. They say the women are being misled by the Republican party, and that their fight is non-partisan, and that they would attack any party which, while in power, had made the record on woman suffrage which has been made by the Democrats.

"Of course we cannot predict with any degree of certainty how many votes we will be able to take away from the Democrats in the states where we are campaigning against them," said Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional Union. "But all the reports which we are receiving from our headquarters in the various states indicate that we are having a great success. The democratic women in these states are living up to us in our effort to make the democratic party understand that if they do not give women the vote, they will not receive the support of the women of the country."

### First Chance to Show Strength.

This is the first opportunity, said Miss Paul, for the women to make use of the power of 3,500,000 votes of women in the states having suffrage to compel action by the political parties in other states and throughout the nation to grant women nationwide suffrage. The Congressional Union is up in arms over the failure of the President and the democratic majority in Congress to support the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

### Situation in States Outlined.

The situation in the nine states in which the women are opposing the Democrats is as follows:

In Arizona there are two contests. Senator Marcus A. Smith, democrat, is running for re-election, as is Representative Carl Hayden, also a democrat. Arizona is considered a strong democratic state, but the women hope to diminish the democratic plurality greatly, even if they are unable to defeat these candidates.

In Colorado the congressional delegation is solidly democratic. Senator Thomas H. Ineson, democrat, is running for re-election. He is, by the way, chairman of the woman suffrage committee of the Senate. The republicans are much stronger in Colorado than in Arizona, and the women hope to accomplish results.

In California the members of the House are now divided into three groups, second, seventh and eleventh districts, and the women are concentrating their efforts largely in these districts. They are also giving attention to the statewide race for the Senate. The candidates for the Senate are Joseph R. Knowland, republican; James D. Phelan, democrat; and Francis J. Heney, progressive. The republican and progressive candidates both have records of woman suffrage, but the democrat, Mr. Phelan, has been opposed to suffrage in the past.

In Idaho republicans hold all the congressional offices, but the democrats are running candidates this year.

May Decide Kansas Contest.

In Kansas five of the congressional districts are at present represented by democrats, two by republicans and one by a progressive. Besides opposing the re-election of the democratic majority in the House, the suffragists are taking strong part in the senatorial race, in which the candidates are former Senator Charles Curtis, republican; Victor Murdock, progressive, and George A. Neely, democrat. The action of the women in Kansas likely will decide the election.

In Oregon Senator Chamberlain, democrat, is running for re-election, as is one democratic member of the House. The other two seats in the House are now held by republicans.

In Utah only one democratic candidate is running, James H. Moyle, who is opposing Senator Smoot, the republican candidate. For the two congressional districts, the democrats and progressives have combined in support of the candidates, but if elected these candidates have announced they will sit as progressives.

Washington is at present a republican and progressive state, but the democrats are taking care that no democrat shall be elected there this fall.

In Wyoming there is only one contest, that for the seat in the House, which is held by Representative Mondell, republican.

Recent reports received at Washington headquarters from the field workers indicate that movement of the women to defeat the democratic party is being enthusiastically taken up in the various states where women vote.

## SENATORIAL ELECTIONS TUESDAY.

The terms of thirty-two senators expire March 3, 1915. Georgia, in addition to the election of a senator for the term ending 1921, will elect to fill out the unexpired term (1919) of the late Senator A. O. Bacon.

Kentucky will elect a senator for the balance of the term of the late Senator Bradley, ending March 3, 1915, now filled by Johnson N. Camden, democrat, and for the full term ending 1921. Senator Camden has been nominated for the short term. Senators whose terms expire are:

**DEMOCRATS, 16.**

Camden, Johnson N., Kentucky.  
Chamberlain, George E., Oregon.  
Clarke, James P., Arkansas.  
Fletcher, Duncan L., Florida.  
Gore, Thomas P., Oklahoma.  
Newlands, Francis G., Nevada.  
Overman, Lee S., North Carolina.  
Shively, Benjamin F., Indiana.  
Smith, Ellison D., South Carolina.  
Smith, Hoke, West Virginia.  
Smith, John Walter, Maryland.  
Smith, Marcus A., Arizona.  
Stone, William J., Missouri.  
Thomas, Charles S., Colorado.  
Thornton, John R., Louisiana.  
White, Francis S., Alabama.

**REPUBLICANS, 16.**

Brady, James H., Idaho.  
Brandegee, Frank B., Connecticut.  
Bristow, Joseph L., Kansas.  
Burton, Theodore H., Ohio.  
Crawford, Cos. H., South Dakota.  
Cummins, Albert B., Iowa.  
Dillingham, W. P., Vermont.  
Gallinger, Jacob H., New Hampshire.  
Gronna, Asle J., North Dakota.  
Jones, Wesley L., Wisconsin.  
Penrose, Boies, Pennsylvania.  
Perkins, George C., California.  
Root, Elhu, New York.  
Sherman, Lawrence V., Illinois.  
Smoot, Reed, Utah.  
Stephenson, Isaac, Wisconsin.

One senator has already been elected, Robert F. Broussard, who will succeed Senator Thornton of Louisiana.

Members of the Senate who will not be returned either because of their determination not to be candidates for re-election or because they failed to be renominated are Senators Thornton, Louisiana; White, Alabama, and West, Georgia, democrats, and Senators Root, New York; Burton, Ohio; Bristow, Kansas; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Crawford, South Dakota, and Perkins, California, republicans.

Present political make-up of the Senate:

Democrats	53
Republicans	42
Progressives	1
Total	96
Necessary for a majority	49

## CLOSE HOUSE FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Outlook Is That Four Republicans and Two Democrats Will Succeed.

## BULL MOOSE VOTE MAY DECIDE RATIO

G. O. P. Using Tariff and War Tax Arguments—Opponents Cry "Stand by the President."

### Special Dispatch to The Star.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 31.—West Virginia chooses six members of the House of Representatives next Tuesday, five by districts and one at large, and the safest bet is that there will be no change in the present political division of four republicans and two democrats. But it is a fight along the line, with only the fifth district, now represented by Representative James A. Hughes, considered safely republican.

Opinion prevails that Representatives Neely and Brown, democrats, will be returned from the first and second districts; that Representative Moss will be given a hard run for his money in the fourth by Democratic Nominee John M. Hamilton, who carried the district in the 1910 landslide, and that Adam B. Littlepage, who carried the third district over Joseph H. Gaines in the same landslide, has a fighting chance to come back by displacing Representative S. B. Avis. There is so much general satisfaction among republicans with Howard Sutherland, in the fifth district, and his plurality over the democratic candidate, is expected, unless the third aspirant for the office of representative at-large, Charles J. Schuch, bull moose, should attract enough votes to make republican success impossible.

If Sutherland is defeated there will be no republicans in the West Virginia delegation, unless possibly Edward Cooper, the party candidate, in the fifth district, and his plurality over George I. Neal, democrat, is not expected to be over 3,000 under favorable circumstances, or about half the normal republican margin in that overwhelmingly republican section.

### Neal Looks for Victory.

The democrats are characteristically the more confident. Even Neal looks for victory, and he has waged a canvass nothing short of admirable in the face of the usual results attending democratic defeat in the extreme southern part of West Virginia, where republican strength has been incident to the opening of coal mines. Neal relies on public opinion following a primary contest between Edward Cooper and Hugh I. Short, plus such progressive support as may be secured, a doubtful factor there as elsewhere.

Summarized the prospects are brighter for an increase in the democratic representation. The state's delegation may stand three and three, with Moss the more likely to be the republican victor, and the other two seats in the delegation to be won by the democrats. The only republican lucky ones, which would make the delegation four to two to partition at present in the democrats' favor.

### Republican Expectations.

On the other hand, optimistic republican leaders hope to hold the congressional seat at large and the third, fourth and fifth districts, with a chance to win back the first, thus removing Representative Neely, who went to Washington by resigning, and the seat in the year ago this month as a successor to John W. Davis, who resigned to become collector general. But their hopes are not shared in the republican camp, notwithstanding the effectiveness of their appeal in the industrial district. The republican national campaign has been waged with the tariff as an issue and has been pointed to disturb the economic conditions as a result of the Underwood tariff. With conditions as at present they consider success more than probable.

The democrats have lauded the enactment of the democratic administration, and they consider success more than probable. The democrats have lauded the enactment of the democratic administration, and they consider success more than probable. The democrats have lauded the enactment of the democratic administration, and they consider success more than probable.

ing limited to the last ten days or two weeks. Absorbing interest in this European war and an evident lack of funds for both committees have robbed the campaign of former vigor and features. Nobody, excepting the candidates, is excited over the outcome. The elimination of the liquor feature, a contributing factor to the general last-minute excitement, is expected to be cast.

### Roosevelt's Visit.

Col. Roosevelt's visit to West Virginia, confined to a half-hour stop at Morgantown Tuesday of this week, made possible by its proximity to his Pennsylvania headquarters, served to attract a big crowd of progressive sympathizers from surrounding counties, as well as republican and democratic on-lookers, including Representative Brown and George M. Hovers, his republican opponent.

Gen. C. D. Elliott, Noah G. Keim, Harry W. Hammer, progressive congressional candidate in the fourth, second and first districts, respectively, and Charles J. Schuch, candidate for representative at-large, were on the scene and got special praise from the bull moose fight, who urged progressives to stand by the ticket as against the republican and democratic nominees.

State Chairman Joseph Handlan stated that Roosevelt's visit was worth the effort to fill the vacancy made by Bradley's death, will go out of office immediately following the election Tuesday, their appointments being effective only until March 3, 1915, when Senator Bradley's term would have expired.

### Cool to Glascock.

An incident worth note was the former President's cool greeting to William E. Glascock, a resident of Morgantown, and one of the seven little governors who urged the Roosevelt ticket. He was not the same old punch, but his coming was an opportunity for a rallying of the active progressive spirits, and six coaches of them came in a special train, mostly from Marion and Harrison counties in the first district.

At present there are fifty-three democrats in the Senate, forty-two republicans and one progressive. In seven of the thirty-one states where elections will be held the nominations are held to be equivalent to an election. They are: Alabama, Oscar Underwood; Arizona, Marcus A. Smith; Arkansas, James P. Clarke; Florida, Duncan U. Fletcher; Georgia, Hoke Smith; Idaho, James H. Brady; Iowa, Albert B. Cummins; Kentucky, for the long term, J. N. Camden; for the short term, J. C. W. Beckham; Maryland, John Walter Smith; Missouri, William J. Stone; Nebraska, Lee S. Overman; North Dakota, Asle J. Gronna; Oklahoma, Thomas P. Gore; Oregon, George H. Chamberlain; Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose; South Carolina, Ellison D. Smith; South Dakota, Cos. H. Crawford; Utah, Reed Smoot; West Virginia, Isaac Stephenson (rep.), Wisconsin.

### Bull Moose Status.

The bull moose will be put to the test for the first time with complete tickets in about thirty-five of the fifty-five counties for all offices. They are a negligible quantity in several counties, and bunched uncomfortably in half a dozen others for republican success, although republican leaders say their total in the state will not exceed the democratic vote. The bull moose must be a rank guess, from 5,000 to 18,000. Anything like the latter figure means a democratic sweep, but less than 12,000 will leave a reasonable show for Sutherland succeeding himself and the other republican candidates in the election from the fifth district. It is difficult to conceive of a democratic victory in the fifth.

### When an Eskimo Dies.

From Wide World Magazine.

When an Eskimo is dying you will notice the inmates of the house moving about the dying man. He is never taken out through the entrance tunnel, but always through the smoke hole of the house, and the passage is then closed so that his spirit will not find its way back. The Eskimos appear to have an uncanny presentiment of the approach of that dread spirit who comes to one and all. When you see them preparing the grave clothes of one of their number who is ill you may know that his end is near. I do not think that they do anything to hasten the end, although they may stab or hang the hopelessly infirm at their own request. It appears to be an instinctive feeling which is common to primitive people, and which is often noticed in the lower animals.

## BIG FIELD ENTERED IN SENATORIAL RACE

Thirty-One States to Vote on National Lawmakers Tuesday.

## ALL TO BE ELECTED BY DIRECT BALLOT

Two Members of Upper House to Be Chosen in Georgia and Kentucky.

United States senators will be elected in thirty-one states Tuesday; in two states, Georgia and Kentucky, two senators will be elected. More than the usual interest attaches to the election of senators this year because this is the first time that senators have been elected by a direct vote at a general election. The late Senator Bacon of



ROGER C. SULLIVAN.

Georgia was elected to the Senate by popular vote last spring, after the seventeenth constitutional amendment had gone into effect. He died soon afterward, however, and one of the senators elected in Georgia Tuesday will be to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bacon.

In Kentucky, two senators will be elected owing to the death of the late Senator Bradley. But one of the senators chosen will serve from the time of election until March 3, 1915, when Senator Bradley's term would have expired.

### Many to Complete Terms.

Thirty-one senators now serving will complete their terms March 3, 1915, and two senators, Senator West of Georgia, who was appointed by the Governor of Georgia by permission of the state legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Bacon, and Senator Camden of Kentucky, appointed to fill the vacancy made by the death of Senator Bradley, will go out of office immediately following the election Tuesday, their appointments being effective only until March 3, 1915, when Senator Bradley's term would have expired.

### Political Complexion.

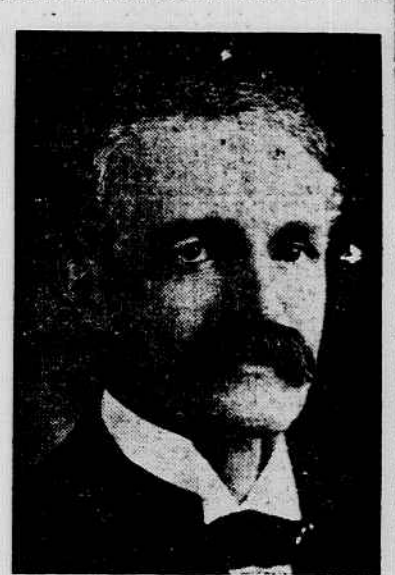
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### Familiar Faces to Be Missing.

No matter how the elections go, a number of familiar faces in the Senate will be absent after March 3 next. For three democrats and six republican senators are not candidates to succeed themselves. The democrats are Senators White, Alabama; West, Georgia, and Thornton, Louisiana, all of whom have been mem-



where contests are going forward the outcome of which is still in doubt, are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and Washington. The present incumbents from these states are

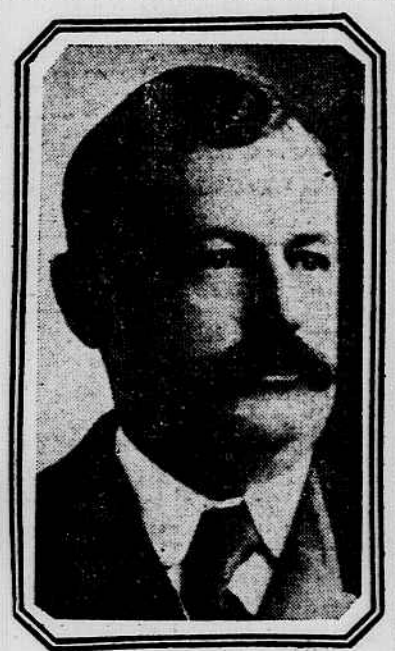


GIFFORD PINCHOT.

politically divided as follows: Eleven republicans and three democrats. It appears to be a foregone conclusion, therefore, that the democrats cannot lose their majority in the Senate, and the probability is that this majority will be slightly increased.

### Those Whose Terms Expire.

The senators whose terms expire March 3, 1915, are Francis S. White (dem.), Alabama; Marcus A. Smith (dem.), Arizona; James P. Clarke (dem.), Arkansas; George C. Perkins (rep.), California; Charles S. Thomas (dem.), Colorado; Frank B. Brandegee (rep.), Connecticut; Duncan U. Fletcher (dem.), Florida; Hoke Smith (dem.), Georgia; James H. Brady (rep.), Idaho; Lawrence V. Sherman (rep.), Illinois; Benjamin F. Shively (dem.), Indiana; Albert B. Cummins (rep.), Iowa; Joseph L. Bristow (rep.), Kansas; John R. Burton (dem.), Louisiana; John Walter Smith (dem.), Maryland; William J. Stone (dem.), Missouri; Francis G. Newlands (dem.), Nevada; Jacob H. Gallinger (rep.), New Hampshire; Cos. H. Crawford (rep.), North Carolina; Lee S. Overman (dem.), North Carolina; Asle J. Gronna (rep.), North Dakota; Theodore H. Burton (rep.), Ohio; Thomas P. Gore (dem.), Oklahoma; George E. Chamberlain (dem.), Oregon; Boies Penrose (rep.), Pennsylvania; Ellison D. Smith (dem.), South Carolina; Cos. H.



SENATOR BOIES PENROSE.

Crawford (rep.), South Dakota; Reed Smoot (rep.), Utah; William F. Dillingham (rep.), Vermont; Wesley L. Jones (rep.), Washington; Isaac Stephenson (rep.), Wisconsin.

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REPRESENTATIVE A. MITCHELL PALMER.

bers of the Senate for a comparatively short time, and of whom are occupying seats of senators who died. The republicans are Senators Root, New York; Hoke Smith, Georgia; Bristow, Kansas, and Charles D. Watson, dem.

### Georgia and Kentucky.

In Georgia, Senator Hoke Smith has been nominated to succeed himself, and Representative Hardwick has been nominated for the seat now occupied by Senator Bacon, formerly that of Senator Bacon. Their nominations are considered equivalent of elections.

Senator White of Alabama will be succeeded by Oscar W. Underwood, the present democratic leader of the House. In Kentucky, Senator Camden has been nominated for the short term, which will expire March 3 next. William Marshall Bullitt is the republican nominee against him for this short term and George Nicholas, the progressive nominee. For the long term the Kentucky democrats have nominated J. C. W. Beckham; the republicans, Augustus E. Wilson, and the progressives, Burston Vance.

### Rain in Kansas.

Today's million-dollar rain did more to restore confidence than a regiment of silver-tongued orators.

## TOGAS ARE SOUGHT BY 121 CANDIDATES

Senators Are to Be Chosen at Tuesday's Election in Thirty-One States.

## GEORGIA AND KENTUCKY ARE TO PICK TWO EACH

Democratic Nominees in South Carolina and Florida to Have "Walk-over" at the Polls.

The nominees of all parties to the United States Senate total 121, including those of the democratic, republican, progressive, socialist, prohibition and labor parties. There are thirty-three elections for senator in thirty-one states.

In Georgia and Kentucky elections will be held of two senators, and each in South Carolina and Florida one candidate only has been nominated in each state, and in each case a Democrat.

The list of nominees of the democratic, republican and progressive parties is as follows:</